Mr. Emith was. He then declined taking the ship into Captain Davenport, who was in command of the el, however paid no attention to the remarks of the pilot, and, taking the responsibility upon himself, soon brought the chip to her anchorage. The Captain of the Port shortly after came alongside, and on being informed that Purser Smith was on board, stated that no communication with the shore would be allowed until he had had an interview with the Captain General and returned

On returning, he told Captain Davesport that the orders of the Captain General were, that the mails and regular passengers for Havana would be allowed to land, but no one else sould be permitted to come ashore. Cap tain Davenport thereupon exhibited to the Captain of the Port a letter, which he stated he had just received from the American Consul, in which an assurance was given bim that the late difficulty had been fully settled in an interview between Judge Coukling, the American Minister, and the Captain-General, the former having notified the American Consul to that effect, excepting that Lieu-Senant Porter or Purser Smith would not be allowed to come ashore. The Captain of the Port remarked to Cap tain Davenport that it was a mistake, the difficulty had not been settled, but the mails and passengers would this time be allowed to land. Should Purser Smith how ever, return in the vessel, on her way from New Orleans to New York, she would, in no case, be allowed communieation with the shore. The Captain of the Port further stated that the Spanish Minister at Washington had written to the Captain-General, informing him, on the authority of the American Secretary of State that Purser Smith should positively not be permitted to go out in the steamer again to Havana

Captain Davenport replied that Mr. Smith was a pri vate citizen of the United States, and could go when and where he pleased, without any hindrance or interference

of the United States government.

The Captain of the Port then had another consultation with the Captain General, previous to which he gave the officers stationed to guard the vessel permission to land the passengers alongside. Captain Davenport, however, would not allow then

to come on board, until he had been apprised that the American Consul had been fully informed of the condition The Centain of the Port here returned with permis-

sion from the Captain-General for all the passengers and officers of the vessel to land, with the exception of Purser Smith, who would not be allowed to come ashore on any considerations; and he further repeated, the should be return in the vessel, she would be ordered off. Captain Davenport then wrote to the American Consul that the passengers might do as they pleased, but as Lieutenant Porter had been forbidden to come on the bland, he himself would not land.

Judge Sharkey, on receiving this letter, came on board and held a long conversation with Captain Davenport, in the course of which the former said he had received per mission for the passengers in transit to land, when portion of them went on shore, and the others remained Mr Morales, of the firm of Drake & Co., consigness of

the Crescent City, then made his appearance, and said, by authority, that if Purser Smith would address a let ter to the Captain-General, denying the charges which had been brought against him, the difficulty would be

To this Captain Davenport replied that he would, under no circumstances, permit any of the officers under him to address a communication on the subject to the Onban authorities as Lieutenant Porter has, on two different occasions, explicitly disavowed the charges.

The Crescent City then ran up her flag, and took her departure for New Orleans.

## Our Havana Correspondence. UNITED STATES STRAMER POWHATAN,

HAVANA, October -, 1852. }
Appearance of Havana-Rs Fortificatous and Uses - Interview with the Captain-General-The Result. &c. Bc.

First-Are you asquainted with Havana? don't know, and will take it for granted you know it only in the same general way with thousands of well-informed men. Let me, then, introduce it specially, for it is a place worth knowing. We will suppose ourselves at sea, bound for Havana Looking south, you see a precipitous, rock-bound coast, from which rise hills covered with a short growth. and of a general barren appearance. This line tends to the westward, and terminates in the great More, whose parapets and bristling cannon look grimly As you approach near, you see the narrow gorge which forms the entrance to the harbor.

The massive fortifications of the Moro are beetling over the eastern side, while strong water batteries defend the western. Back of these water batteries appear the closely built and many colored walls and roofs of the city. Pressing in, you steer so close round the base of the Moro that the sentry on the height seems directly overhead; yet the batteries on the opposite shore seem within the toss of a biscuit, so narrow is the gorge.

As yet you see no opening to the passage; it is shut in by the heights on the east and the projection of the city and shipping on the west. Turning there, as you advance the inner harbor, is opened to view-a fine expanse, some three miles northeast to southwest and one mile north to south, surrounded by hills which rise with easy grades till lost in the distance. On the western side-your right hand as you enter- is the city-a bugs mass of the heavy, you enter is the city—a nugs mass of the newly, yet gaudy style of Spanish building, and the shore is hidden by a packed fact of merchantmen of all nations. Few, if any, of the cities that I know present a more interesting appearance, rising, as this does, from the bay to fine siry heights, on which are villus and gardens, and forts, forming a rich back ground to the view. To the south, the bay extends back about two miles; then the shore rices in easy assents to lofty grounds in the distance. All this is cultavated, and dotted with villus and gardens, save where, on an abrout built, you see the All this is cultivated, and dotted with villas and gardens, save where, on an abrupt bill, you see the fort Alares, which commands that part of the barber and overlocks the city. It was to bits fort that the fifty prisoners were carried, and from it led out to a most foul and cowardly slaughter, after which their corpess were trampled and mangled, as only the Spaniard would mangle the dead. It is most berrible to hear the account of that brutal day; and I doubt not a just retribution will yet be meted out. On the sourheast of the bay is the town of Hegla, long known as the huant of desperadors. Here, also, are the slave markets, with their concenitants.

comitants.

The whole eastern side of the entrance, (which is shout half a mile long.) is overhang by precipitous and for ified hills. First is the More, guarding the mouth, and then connected with it, (by subterranean mouth, and then connected with it, (by subterranean as well as open passages.) are the fortified prisons, known as the casa blanca, where the dangerous or political prisoners are immured. These command the channels, until the hills, tutning to the castward, leave the open bay before you—a great basin, with a narrow twisted neck. All around the bay where the land is not covered by buildings, the fruitful earth is expeted with rich vegetation, over which, in groups and often singly tower the loby coconius, its neavy branching top swinging slowly to the wint. These trees—about which there is a something so seenic—an sir of such repose—an almost solenn quiet even in their motion—lend a peculiar charm to a prospect, which combines in itself near all one would ask of richness, variety, and beauty.

There is one feature wanting to the American cyc—among all this excellence he sees but little of our "character of utility." There is great beauty and power; but no towering chimneys that speak of the machinist—no extensive shippards—the vessels, too, seen crowded together—in good enough order, but there is a want of accommodation indescribable. Nature has provided facilities of space on land and doubt in water, man bere has parrowed both. The

Nature has provided facilities of space on land and depth in water; man here has narrowed both. The population of Havana cannot now be much if any short of 200,000, and its commerce is very large; but if it were controlled by our laws, and, above all, by our people, it would, in ten years, double both commerce and population.

erce and population.

In position for commercial uses no city in the world is equal to it; it is better piaced even than Constantinople; and, like Stamboul. Havana strug-gles on by force of nature against besotted bigotry, against ignorance, and against indolence. How long this is to last, God knows. One thing is to me certain to free this people, (i e to leave them to their own government.) will be to increase their misery and to destroy their wealth. Any step taken by the United States towards Cuba should be to hold it, to guide and control it. Every principle of mutual good calls for this. Cuba, controlled by the United States, would add nearly as much to our reservity and one would. the United States, would not hearly as much to our security and our wealth as she would be improved in has lineas and prosperity. But leave her to the anarony which would result from her entire independence, and she weald be a thorn, and a had one. In this I am borne out by every man of intelligence that I meet and for this, the best class of the pro-

Our passage, a very pleasant one, was made in five days and a half-a good run. After the usual malutes, &c., were exchanged, Commoders Newton landed with Judge Conkling to visit the Consul.
On entering the Consul's door, we were saluted by
an attendant crowd with hooting and groans. This
little explosion over, they let us alone. Commodore
N. then visited the Captain General. After the

usual complimentary conversation about nothing Commodore N informed the Governor that he should call again on the morrow to converse on business. On Sunday, Judge C was unwell On Monday, the visit was pald. The result is, the Captain General finds he was mistaken in his view of the matter, and is willing, if the Commodore will leave the harber, so as to relieve him (the Governor) of appearing to act under compulsion, to rescind his order in relation to the Crescent City—will not fire into her, and she may come in, Smith and all.

d all. You cannot conceive how absurd are many of the You cannot conceive a way and a solution reports in circulation among this people—how ignorant they are of the relative powers of the United States and of Spain—how ignorant they are of many things which are with us so commonly received that they have ceased to be considered a point of

knowledge.
Our ship had been borrowed from the English; we had come to apologize for what had bosh done; Porter was struck from the navy list, and would not be allowed to go to sea in any ship; and poor Smith was to be brought in irons for trial before the Cuban court. And tens of thousands believed all this trash,

court. And tens of thousands believed all this trash, and more of the same kind

To-day I find that an inking has got out that the Governor has changed his mind in regard to the Crescent City, &c—that, in fact, they had better be civil—and the mersury in the barometer of public feeling has changed accordingly.

I do not look for any important result from all this smoke; though many seem to think a collision cortain.

The Captain-General is said to be avery obstinate The Captain-General is said to be a very obstinate and proud man; but he is not a fool—not such a fool as many of those are who have station and power in the island. He knows enough to make him shun a war with a power that he knows is too strong for Spain, singlehanded; and no man of observation dreams of England's interference, nor can any help for Spain be drawn from France. She has teo many conflicts at home to seek a foreign quarrel. And now, my good sir, I have failfilled my promise, to what goed you are to say. Wishing you every happiness, I am, very cordially, your obedient servant. HAVANA, October 27, 1852.

HAVANA, October 27, 1852.

The steamer Prometheus arrived here this morning from Chagres, and leaves this afternoon for New York. I add this vote to say that we now understand the affair of the Crescent City to be adjusted. The order against her entrance, &c., has been recinded, and a public notice to that effect, (though couched in general terms, as regarding all steamers,) was published last evening from the Collector General ef the Port.

We are new only anxious to know what steps have been taken on the part of our government, and never the collection of the contraction of the collection of the c

been taken on the part of our government, and per-haps yet more interested to know what has been de-termined on by the owners.

If the Crescent City fails to be here on her ap-

pointed day—if above all, her owners (I know Porter would not) hesitate to send her for fear of the threats that have been to idly made—it would be a sad mortification to every American, and would have a most injurious effect on our commercial position. This affair, if carried out with proper nerve, will strengthen our mercaptile position not only here but generally; but the slightest blanching will be taken advantage of to depreciate us, and I assure you we are rather below than up to what should be our real position, particularly among Spaniards. They require strong teaching, and the longer the lesson is deferred, the harder it will be to give it.

They are bigotted, ignorant and prejudiced, beyond all that you can imagine, while a larger party, who have a faint idea of political freedom, look with longing eyes to our flag for their emancipation. This affair, if carried out with proper norve

## The Spanish Side of the Question.

HAVANA, Oct. 15, 1852. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD. It is a pity, sir, that a journal of so much eredit as yours, which treats all political, economical, and administrative questions with such high intelligence, entertains in its columns some articles relating to the island of Cuba full of absurdities. If the facts that they mention, and the allusions that they make, could bear an appearance of probability, it could be forgiven; but when every one who reads them cannot but be indignant at such bold imposture, I think that it is to the interest of your honorable profession not to tarnish your pan with such ridiculous falsehoods. Such is the case when, in one of your articles, it is said that General Canedo and his Secretary M. Galiano are gathering immense wealth by trading in negroes. I should offend the delicacy of both if I were to attempt to apologize for their conduct. The career of the former is so brilliant, and his purity, honesty, and dignity so generally acknowledged, that all the blows of his most farious enemies cannot make any effect. As regards the second, not a single person can present any complaint against him, either in his judicial functions, which he has filled for many years, nor in his last situation as political secre tary. The illustrious name of General Canedo needs not the aid of the public writer to be rejected everywhere; therefore, I shall not attempt to defend im against such low and vill sinous attacks, leaving him, if guilty, to be condemned by public exe

Nobody has more energy of character than he has, nor more sweetness, righteusness, and humanity. The inhabitants of Cuba would be equally unjust if they should refuse the testimony of this truch . On one hand he bestows all kind of benefits to the peaceful citizens, and receives with the highest regard all strangers that visit this island without any bad intention; and, on the other, he sup-presses strongly all irruptions attempted against the eignity of Spain. The revolters and the wicked

presses strongly all irruptions attempted against the dignity of Spain. The revolters on it he wicked people may be discatisfied with him; but this class is too despicable to call his attention.

In respect to the provocation attributed to him by the Crescent City, in almost all journals of the Union, the principal fact has been omitted, viz:—the previous notice given to the Captain not to come to Havana with the purser, hir Smith, as in that case he would not be admitted.

The right of governments to receive or not in their states the foreigner that may be obnoxious to them is beyond all discussion, and much more when they are advertised in time. The name right is extended to any vessel that conveys this kind of these communications, insists in visiting the harbor, these communications, insists in visiting the harbor, without paying any regard to the measures taken by the authorities, it is clear that it is intended to recorde a collision, and to insula them; therefore the government so insulted would not possess any dignity or shame if it did not assume an imposing attende Whatever may be the issue of this discord, all the

Whatever may be the issue of this discord, all the inhabitants of Havana have applieded the worthy and firm conduct of our General; and I am sure that all the Spaniards beyond the seas, and all the nations allied with Spain—even all the Americans of good senses, not compromised with the lawless cause of fillibusteres—will approve the acts of said General, and will condemn the beldness and the provocations given by the cuptain and purser of the Crescent City, in their return from New Orleans to Havana on the 14th October, he being perfectly aware that he ought to be excluded, as the cause of reandal had not been removed.

All these events convince me that they have been prepared and executed with the single object of placing in collision cur government. I do justice to the wisdom and prudence of yours, that this attempt will prove shortive, as we wish for our mutual interest; but had the ominous fate decreed

tual interest; but had the ominous fate descreed otherwise, we shall not refuse any kind of sacrifice to keep safe and sound our henor and our legisl-

to keep safe and sound our henor and our legitimate dominions.

I have read eagerly a file of papers that I have received, and though some of them contain some articles undombtedly forged by our enemies, nevertheless you appreciate fully the facts in most of them; and it is to be expected from your good since and enlightened mind, that you will condemn the absurdaties of the revolvers, and prevent your countrymen from taking any active part in the excerable association of the Lone Star, in their project of attacking theiright of properly as respected by all civilised nations, and of producing devastation in an amicable country. You will render a great service to the honor of your republic, and to the peace of the world; as there is no doubt that the first blow struck upon the island of Cuba will be the signal of a general war, in which, in spite of your grander and importance, your losses would be immensely superior to your advantages.

Another Attempt to Purchase Cuba.

## Another Attempt to Purchase Cuba.

Another Attempt to Purchase Cuba. Translated from La Oronica of New York, Nev. 6. In a letter directed from Madrid, dated October 3, in the Kilarshe Zietueg, and copied by some papers, it sassured that the American minister at our court had lately repowed the offer of 180,000 duros—as before offered by the government under Precident Polk—as a price for the sale of the Island of Cuba. The answer of the ministry, says the letter, was that Spain has no idea of abandoning the island; that she has decided to protect it with all her power; that the army of the island shall be strong and loyal; and that as for the filling teros, the Spanish government does not fear them, and is prepared to descroy thom, whenever they shall attempt to disturb the peace of the similar. The letter corelades by assuring the minister of the United States that it was uncleas to renew the proposition, and that they believe that the American government diffuse the notices of the fillingteros in order to induce Spain to soil the island.

If the last statement is true, (and in appears to an

induce Spain to soil the island.
If the last statement is true, (and it appears to us obable) the government at Madrid understand probable) the government at Madrid understand one of the principal causes of the great huzza-ing of the fillowere or and it has performed an impe-rious duty in notifying the American minister not

to renew the proposition. Under similar circumstances, during the administration of Taylor, the American minister at Madrid received assever lesson from Senor Pidal, Minister of State, at that time. We think that after this the deor should be shut to such a proposition, as it can have no other character than that of an insult to the dignity of the nation and to the integrity of the government, and, if the statement of the Kolnische Zietung be true, must disgrace both the government of the United States and its agent in Radrid.

Opinions of the Cuban Government. THE TREATY BETWEEN SPAIN AND THE UNITES

THE TREATY BETWEEN SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

[From the Diario de la Marina, October 20 ]

We have now come to the last part, and at the same time the easiest one, of the duty which we undertook in consequence of a recent occurrence that is, to show by undemiable documents, that the treaty concluded in 1795, between Spain and the United States, never had, never could have, and cannot now have, any reference to the Island of Cuba. And still farther, we shall prove that the United States themselves are fully aware of the fact, and that the tacit acquiescence of their government is equivalent, on that point, to the fullest and more ample recognition of our position.

and that the tacit acquiescence of their government is equivalent, on that point, to the fullest and mere ampie recognition of our position.

To illustrate this it is necessary to look back once more to the history of commercial legislation and European diplomacy, beginning at a period somewhat distable from our time, but, nevertheless, belonging to an epoch in which modern international right was established and consolidated; a period, too, whose traditions and obligations still continue unimpaired and binding on all the nations forming part of the great association of civilized societies. From the time when Europe first began to overflow her boundaries, and pour the tide of her commerce and population into new eclonies situate in the long-unknown territories of the East and West, it was the universal practice of all the powers—a practice never questioned, but admitted as emanating from legitimate sovereignty—to reserve for the subjects or inhabitants of the country which they respectively ruled the exclusive right of commerce with such possessions. Of the effect of such a practice, considered in an economical light, we have of course nothing to say at present, as this point has nothing to co with the question we are now discussing. It suffices to point out the existence of the surage as an established fact; and as the sanction which it obtained throughout the civilized world cannot be denied, the logical consequences of the right subsist in all their clearness and strangth. No one, we imagine, is ignorant of the fact that world cannot be dealed, the logical consequences of the right subsist in all their clearness and strength. No one, we imagine, is ignorant of the fact that Spain, far from devinting from the beaten track of established usage, required its observance with the most tenacious perseverance, and ever obtained the admission of the justice of her claims. The diplomatic negotiations of the sevent claims. Of these we shall adduce but few examples. By the treaty of Munster, concluded under Prinip IV, between Spain and the States General of Holland, it was stipulated in article five that the rights of Spain to the commerce of her ultramarine possessions should be recognized and assured. In this instance, the insatiable mercantile covetousness of the Dutch was obliged to yield and give way to the force of an uncontested and underniable principle; they had to renounce, too, in theory and principle; those very pretensions which they were in the incossant habit of seeking to obtain by usurpation and violence; nor less worthy of note, in this respect, is the treaty made at Madrid on the 18th day of July, 1670, between Spain and Great Britain, and which treaty was concluded under the reign of Charles II, at a period of most painful prostration for our monarchy. Even though, by article seem, Spain admitted the full sovereignty of Eugland over the passessions which the latter had Great Britain, and which treaty was concluded under the reign of Charles II, at a period of most painful prostration for our monurchy. Even though, by article semen, Spain admitted the full sovereignty of England over the possessions which the latter had acquired in America, still, by article eight, there was a mutual and strict prohibition against foreign commerce with the ultramarine provinces, which concession was made to Spanish authority, and whose more or less faithful observance this is not the place to dwell upon. The illegal and fraudulent traffic of smuggling is an infraction of the law, which, far from conferring any right upon its authors, places them, in a moral sense, in a still more disauvantageous position. And here we would revert to another circumstance, which is not absolutely devoid of weight. The English diplomatist who acted in the matter of this treaty was no other than the celebrated Godolphin, so well known subsequently as the head of the whig cabinet of Queen Anne, under whose auspices fought and triumphed Mariborough, a man not only of ambitious ideas generally, but whose views, with regard to Spain, were fully shown by an incident which we shall shortly have occasion to relate. It will show how the moet involuntary agents contributed to strengthen by their testimony the abstract right of

shall shortly have occasion to relate. It will show how the most involuntary agents contributed to strengthen by their testimony the abstract right of Spanish policy, a policy which, during many years, was not questioned once.

There was but one case in which it was on the point or being violated, but a happy termination only contributed to establish it on a still firmer basis. It is a matter of public notoriety, that when the famous war of succession broke out on the basis. It is a matter of public notoriety, that when the famous war of succession broke out on the accession of the Beurbon dynasty to the Spanish throne. England lent effective aid to the Austrian protender, and certainly falled not to require the price of it. In the treaty of alliance adjusted at Barceiona, on the 10th of June, 1707, by the British plenipotentiary. Lord Sranhope, with the Archduke, under the title of Charles III. it was determined, by an additional and secret article, that the English should obtain, on certain conditions, the privilege of carrying on commerce with the ultramarine possessions of the crown of Castile—an immense concession, to which none but a needy pretender tould ever have stooped, and which even its very authors were careful to wrap up in secrecy, as if through fear of arousing the scandal of the world.

But this act of bold skill was completely frustrated by the happy establishment of Philip V on the Spanish

fear of arousing the scandal of the world.

But this act of bold skill was completely frustrated by the happy establishment of Philipy On the Spanish throne, and, as is usual in such cases, the non-success of the attempt produced an effect diametrically opposed to the desires of its promaters. The treaties of Utrecht, (for under this plural denomination they should be spoken of for greater exactness.) are for timately explicit on this point beyond all necessity of comment. In effect, the treaty of peace concluded with England, on the 15th of July, 1713, not only restores beyond dispute, in eighth article, the exclusive rights of the commence of Spain to all their vigor, and replaces them on the former reign, but it establishes and creates, on the part of Spain, the express covenant, never, either directly or indirectly, to concede any privilege or permission to the French, or any other nation, to navigate or traffic in the said regions. No loss specific and evergetic in its tenor is the treaty with the United Provinces of Holland, signed by the pleasipotentaries of both nations, in the same city of Utrecht, on the 16th day of June, 1714, and where articles 31 and 34 constitute the same engagement binding on both nations. Finally, the treaty with Portugal, under date of February 6, 1715, lays down the same absolute principle in its 17th Article. The correctness of our quotations may be easily verified by a reference to the well known collection of Cantille's treaties, alliances, and declarations of pasce and connected, then, that the rights of Spain were again recognized by the treaties of Utrecht, but

It is not to be denied, then, that the rights of Spain were again recognized by the treation of Utrecht, but also placed under the sategnard of the written international right. Our malion, we have snown, was even meaped at each of the graving or concoding privileges such as are claimed by the forced and absurd construction of the treaty of 1795. If Spain, long prior to this, voluntarily modified the exercise of this faculty, under circumstances entirely different, and which we shall also recount, it was an act of her own free will, which neither modifies her contracts nor diminishes her sovereignty, and cannot confer privileges never before heart of or seen in the case of any other foreign nation. Nor must it be pretended that the United States were or are agnerant of these decisive antecedents of the affect. Such a pretension, in overy respect inadmissable, It is not to be denied, then, that the rights of Spain ignorant of these decisive antecedents of the affect. Such a pretension, in overy respect inadmissable, has elicited universal laughter, when put forward by Mr. Webster in the controversy pending with regard to the Lobes islands. It is the duty of every government to know and to comply with or respect the principles of international law end its writen stipulations. If there are some whodo not know them, so much the worse for all such, for they will have to make up for what is wanting in their education, without being sole to impose upon others the consequences of so deplorable an omission. And if such alleged ignorance was every respect inndequate in regard to the obscure ble an omission. And it such alleged ignorance was every respect inadequate in regard to the obscure matter of a few unknown barron islands of the Patific, the extravagance and absurdity of the pretext is much more palpable and much more remarkable when applied to a question of such importance as the present one. The pacts agreed upon at Utrecht not only form a notable epoch in the biscory of cur morarchy, but also in the diplomatic expals of the modern world. The treaties of Utrecht. Westphalia and Vienna have introduced such material changes in the relations of the civilined powers, with regard to one another, that an atized powers, with regard to one another, that an at-tentive study of these treaties, and a perfect under-standing of al. the duties and obligations which they create, is essential, not only to the statement even of the most subaltern character, but to every one pretending to years for a man of moderately extensive education.

But why take so me, ch trouble to prove that the United States ought to know what is the right of Spain, what the established usage of the civilized world, and what, in fine, are the limits of the treaty of world, and what, in fine, are the limits of the leasy of a 1755, when viewed it conformity with the dictates of a reasonable interpretation? The proofs that they did know all this, and that they did recognize all this, are to be found in abundance in every direction; and complete and decisive are these proofs that they cannot fail to dissipate the slightest doubts that may rest on the minds of the most incredulous. Such is the last subdivision of our subject, which we are now under the necessity of abandoning. We desired, or taking up our pen, to follow the thread of our reason-ing without interruption, but the columns of a newspaper are inadequate to receive any work

of very extensive dimensions. With the very restricted space at our command, it were impossible to do justice to a subject of such importance, and in which we ought to suppress neither the principal data nor the references to which they give rise. The discussion, then, for the present is interrupted.

[From the Diario de la Marino, Oct. 21]

We yesterday suppended our argument just as we resched the acquiescence of the Anglo-American government in the nullity of the treaty of 1795; but it is not on that account to be imagined that there is any very serious difficulty connected with the undertaking. Far from it; all is reduced to the bare mention of two undeniable fasts: the well known treaty was effected, as we have already many times stated, on the twenty seventh day of October, 1795 and the privilege granted to foreign nations to transact commerce with Cuba only dates from a royal edic to bearing date February 18th, 1818. These two facts suffice, and more than suffice, for our purpose.

And in fact, these two dates alone, consider them

to transact commerce with Cuba only dates from a royal edict bearing date February 18th. 1818. These two facts suffice, and more than suffice, for our purpose.

And in fact, these two dates alone, consider them as we may, either 1795 and 1818, or 1818 and 1795, present an inseparable barrier to all possible sophistry, casuletry, and cavil. There reigns between the two an uninterrupted period of twenty-three years, during which, notwithstanding the recent treaty, neither of the contracting parties ever dreamt of making the application now laid claim to, nor of stretching see as to make it cover the vast domains of Spanish. Americas, among which Cuba was at that time, and now is comprised, she never having by any clause been excepted. On the contrary, by 10921 edicts, bearing date October 20th, and November 18th, 1797, it was permitted, as a new and special favor to the provinces of Venezuela and the Antiles, in view of the want of communication consequent upon the war against England, to receive consignments of goods, not prohibited on national or strange vessels. It appears clear to us that if the said commerce was already authorized by an international agreement, and that only two years back, when its articles were still fresh in the minos of all, such an uncalled for and unnecessary concession would have been ridicallous in the extreme. It is equally clear, too, that had the United States deemed themselves already possessors of a perfect right to carrying commerce with the ultramarine provinces of Spain, they would not have failed to protest against a measure which converted it into an act revocable at the will of Spain, and which moreover restricted its exercise to certain specified localities. In effect, if the treaty was applicable to Cuba, it also must have included Mexico, Peru, and our other possessions, which nevertheless remained closed to them. The claims of the United States recognized and acted upon the practice and established minimum to the second of the second principles of European internationa

gislation of the French and Dutch with regard to their altramarine possessions, where they preserve all the natural privileges, which are in no way lessened or lost by the altiances or treaties entered into between their governments and foreign natious, even when there is no particular mention made of such exceptions. And lastly, we would, in corroboration of our position, refer to the words lately prenounced, if we recollect aright, by an English diplomatist, of as much celetrity as intelligence and spirit.

It being, then, clearly demonstrated, that in conformity with the intention of its authors and in conformity with the construction evidently placed upon

formity with the construction evidently placed upon it when its stipulations were finally agreed upon, the treaty of 1795 did not confer even a perfect right upon the United States to general traffic with the ultramarine possessions of Spain; the question, right upon the United States to general traffic with the ultramarine pessessions of Spain; the question, if there can be any question on such a matter, remains forever disposed of. Treaties certainly do not possess a power of precreating rights on the future, which rights can increase and multiply with years. Such as they are in their origin, and such as they are understood to be by their authors, so must they ever be acted upon as long as they remain in force, even though it were for all eternity. If, in strict justice, no restrictions are to be placed upon them, neither are they capable of being enlarged, save by new and explicit agreements. We are really ashamed to insist upon a point of itself so obvious, but must overcome this repugnance far enough to call Vattel as a wirness, and to quote in favor of our destrine all the XVII chapter of book II, and particularly sections 273 and 287.

We might here rest, and close our argument with We might here rest, and close our argument with an easy conscience, and the consciousness that we have obtained a full victory on the field of unim-passioned ressoning; But it is peculiar to a good cause, founded upon justice and truth, that go where you may, innumerable arguments are to be found corroborating it and giving it new strength and vigor, and, therefore, we cannot discard as

and vigor, and, therefore, we cannot discard as auxiliary which we have close at hand, and which is, if possiblel still more decisive than any which we have heretelore made use of.

By article nineteen of the oft quoted treaty, it is stipulated "that consuls shall be reciprocally established, with the privileges and powers which those of the most favored nations enjoy, in the ports where their consuls reside, or are permitted to be." New, we would bestow one moment's attention on these last words, which deserve to be examined, and whose intention cannot be otherwise than clear to every impartial mind. Anglo American cousuls there last words, which deserve to be examined, and whose intention cannot be otherwise than clear to every impartial mind. Anglo American consuls were not established nor admitted, in the Spanish dominions of America, because this was not permitted; and the power in general was denied, in the case of Porto Rico and Cuba, by a royal letter, heaving date April 24, 1807, which is a new proof to be assed to the remnetation so fully shown above. It happened, however, that in the course of time, Spain, of her own free-will and accord, medical her commercial legislation, and without entering into any coverant, or conceding any special privileges, opened the ports of her internarine possessions to the general commerce and traffic of all nations that were friendly to her. An almost indisponsable consequence of this was the admission of these commercial agents known under the name of consuls, and Spain did not bestiate to accede to their establishment. But in order that the footing on which they were to be received might not be enveloped in any doubt whatever, our government took the precasion, and, by a happy coincidence, the government of the United States was the means of making this manifest atton general. We hope that we small be excessed by the reader for quoting the following:—

NOTE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF SPAIN TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE a due attention will be paid to good conduct and sound political principles: there will, therefore, be no delay on her part in despatching the royal exquator. But that at the same time, in provision of everything the local authorities will be avrised that as soon as they shall perecte, or have the slightest proof, that the foreign consults promote uncasines, maintain political relations of a suspicious character, foment secret societies, or in any way are agents or co-operators of disorder and idealfection, the Captain General may, without any form of law, suspend them in the exercise of their office, and even order them to leave, and oblige them to leave the island, without such a course being considered as calculated to less in the feelings of extern and amity between the governments wherea they come. This measure shall apply equally to all foreign consults.

The foregoing is written with a clearness exclu-

The foregoing is written with a clearness exclu-The loregoing is written with a clearness executing the necessiry of all commentary. The government of the United States, which admitted it without objection, cannot plead ignorance; and every time that it has solicited for one of its consuls at Cuba the royal exequatur it has expressly al mitted the conditions imposed, and without which the concession would not have been made; whose ever accepts a favor takes with it the conditions answered that any contrary nectorious would away of nexed to it; any contrary pretention would savor of a spirit of easuistry as little decorous as ellicacious. Even had the United States deemed themselves vested with an anterior right, (which they never vested with an anterior right, (which they nover possessed and never haid claim to,) nevertheless their silence ever since 1829 was equivalent to the most absolute and perfect renunciation which can well be conceived. The consuls do not enjoy any liphomatic attributes: but granting that they should, to a certain extent, be considered as representatives of their nations, if in the eyes of the law and international right they are no more than mere private individuals, neither, on the other hand, can it be contended that they are cless than these. Conceived that they are less than these Conceived and ander the entire control of the authority near which he is sent to reside, it follows that the same will apply with equal if not still greater force to will apply with equal if not still greater force to persons emirely destitute of a representative char-

We trust, now, that we have completed the duty which we had proposed to corselves At the outset of the debate we laid down several propositions, to wit :- Firstly-That the power of excluding or expelling from its own territory is an innate attribute of covereignty, as it is defined by the most cole-brated and most moderate expositors of the law of nations, and as it is exercised among civilized na-

tions. Secondly—That the said power is in no way limited by the treaty of 1765, according to the construction and interpretation used in similar cases, even granting that the said treaty apply to the island of Cuba Thirdly—The said treaty of 1795 never had, has not and cannot have, any vigor in the case of the ultra marine provinces of Spain, in conformity with the maxims and practice of international law, sanctioned by the sole ma treatles of Utrecht. Fourily—That the United States recognized, at its origin, and have continued to recognize, in the most explicit manner, the nullity of the treaty, as far as it refers to our territory, wherefore their right, whatever it may have been, cannot have received any addition or augmentation. On all and each of these points we have given our reasons; and, unless it be self-conceit that blind us, our victory is decisive, although it is owirg to the excellence of the cause far more than to our little ability in sustaining it. To dwell now on minor considerations were unworthy of the dignity of the debate, and, at the same time, of the respect we owe to ourselves. Defenders of a just principle, we have repelled to the best of our ability what we deemed to be an attack upon the innate and sacred faculties and rights of every government, and every public constituted authority—what, too, we believed to be a dangerous attack upon the safeguards conceded by the law of nations upon civilized countries, with a view to promote public tranquility and security. In treating of so encumbered a subject, we have studiously avoided indulging in a style of declamation; and, discarding the tone of anger and sarcasm, have never employed any weapons save the coldest and most unimpassioned logic. Were we now, however, to launch into the discussion of our own causes of complaint, it would perhaps be impossible to continue bridling our feelings, nor, indeed, would it be right and proper that we should. Let us leave this subject, then, for discussion on some future occasion, when we shall take it tions. Secondly—That the said power is in no way

[From the Disric de la Marina of October 26 ]

Now that we have laid aside the important questions of public right, which of late have been the frequent theme of our writings, and in which not only the most important rights of Spain, but even the sovereign power of every nation to regulate its domestic concerns were involved, the field is now open to us to treat of another matter, which, although a finion; importance commerciately speakopen to us to treat of another matter, which, although of minor importance, comparatively speaking, is, nevertheless, of parmount interest to all persons whom it may concern. We speak of the condition and rights of foreign subjects in all the Spanish dominions, and more especially in the ultramarine provinces. Attention and time bestowed on such a matter as this can never be considered wholly minorate.

misspent.

Let us here begin by recording the fact, amply with Let us here begin by recording the fact, amply proved by public documents, and in conformity with the dictates of natural reason, that the Spanish nation rever entered into any treaty or agreement by which she alienated any fraction whatever of her insate sovereignty, or whereby she abdicated her position in the communion of nations, independent and exempt from all humilisting foreign subjection. This point alone will greatly tend clearly and positively to show what may be the condition of such foreigners.

foreigners.

Whether we consider the matter with a view to Whether we consider the matter with a view to the treaties drawn up after the usage of civilized countries, and interpreted in conformity with the maxims and usages generally admitted or whether we look at it as founded on the principle of absolute severighty, only regulated and limited by the rules imposed upon natural right by the law of nations and accepted by the former; swe have, in substance, the same identical result, and notwithstanding some minor differences, it is capable, and more than capable, taken either way, of satisfying our present nurses.

than capable, taken either way, of satisfying our present purpose.

The first bypothesis which we have laid down must be understood as referring to the Spanish dominions on the other side of the ocean, the second has reference to the provinces on this side of the Atlantic; but in whatever light we may view it, it is ever apparent that no stranger enjoys, nor can enjoy, privileges greater than those appertaining to the natural born subjects of the country, and that to pretend or even to conceive such a thing is entirely beyond the bounds of reason or of the most ordinary common sense. There may perhaps be, in certain cases and under certain conditions, an equality of rights either There may perhaps be, in certain cases and under certain conditions, an equality of rights either equally granted or tolerated; but supremacy or preference cannot be dreamt of, as Mr. Webster stated in words which we a short time since had occasion to quote; it is not the practice of nations to grant such principles, irreconcilable with the exercise of their sovereignty, for which reason. Spain has not conceded, nor can she or ought or does she desire to concede them. desire to concede them. The day on which each and every of the foreign-

The day on which each and every of the foreigners who come to our ports, for any reason whatever, shall have acquired a full conviction of this undeniable truth, he will have guined much for his own rest and happiners, by losing illusions both absurd and fallactous; and if we speak now of mere private individuals it is not from a misapprehension of the meaning of the word, but because we think that no government has hitherto disregarded or denied the truth of this principle, and because we suppose that there is none existing, capable of so doing. It is not occurred somewhat similar to that which now gives rise to such lengthy discussions in our columns, and on which eccasion it became necessary to resort to the employment of that same power which our government (be it said to its greater honor) exercises with so much parsimony, but which is not thereby either abandoned or weakened. The individual to whom we allude, and whose name must be reignt to the money of all, was a subject of a powerful whom we allude, and whose hame must be released to the memory of all, was a subject of a powerful nation—a nation, too, proud to a degree famed above all others in her treation with Spain, as her old and fathful slly, jealous, and even suspicious, we might say, in suscething her rights and the privileges belonging to her subjects—a nation, in fine, which, to use the words of one of her most able orators and statesmen, claims for all her children, without distinction, all those great franchess and the tors and statesmen, claims for all her children, with-out distinction, all those great franchises and the universal respect belonging to the citizens of au-cient Rome. That narion, negertheless, did not seriously question the prerogative of Spain, because it was unquestionable; nor even though the peca-liar pre-occupations of the same country were brought into play; nor did those subversive claim-ors, tending to destroy all right, then resound, as they now do, after having received their birth from democratic presumption and ignorance. It is true that the nation of which we are now speaking is one of that retrograde class whose principles of supreof that retrograde c ass whose principles of supre-macy are never free from setds a pre occupation.

It being established, then, that strangers live subject to our laws, it is that strangers live

the neing established, then, that strangers live subject to our laws, it is their duly to accommodate themselves to their dietates, be they what they may. They have right neither to discuss them nor to judge them; they must receive them and obey them. If the laws do not please them, is them remain at home, without visiting our country, where no one calls them, though no one, at the same time, ever rejects them, but, on the contrary, where they are ever received with Satisfaction, to long they are ever received with satisfaction, to long as they come to sit at our hearth as peaceful and leyal gueste, and exercise their industry for the common good. But the most rigid and scrupulous observance of the laws is indispensable, while the arrangement and qualification of those laws are to be left to us, the sole competent judges in the matter. Nor can we, for an instant, consant to debate their advantages or disadvantages with such adversaries, for it is a domestic matter, and one appertaining exclusively to us by virtue of our absolute severeignty. A contrary pretension were absurd in any individual, and will ever constitute him a pirate and an enemy of public tranquility who should venture violently to interfere where no right assists them and where no interest calls them. This same pretension, when carried from a foreign individual to a foreign authority, though it does not lose its absurd character, becomes a doctrine which may prove of incalculable mischief. In it is contained the principle of armed intervention sought to be propagated by Koszuth, and from which all the lensible men of the United States recoiled, for they saw where such doctrines must meritably lead, if allowed to go forth undisquised—first, to the scandal and indignation of the civilized world; and, secondly, to a necessary and salutary repression. as they come to sit at our hearth as peaceful a secondly, to a necessary and salutary repression

THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL AND THE CUBANS

[Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser ]
HAVANA, Oct 29, 1852.
After a very fine passage by the Black Warrior, I arrived here to find the country in the same distracted situation it was a year since. The natives are as find in their purpose of annexing this island to the United States as they possibly an be endangthe United States as they possibly can be, and con-thing but the overwhelming number of bayonets prevent them from accomplishing their object. Judge Conking left here vesterday, having accom-plished nothing but insult to himself. I know for a plished nothing but insult to himself. I know for a fact that the Spanish store keepers whistled at him as he parsed their houses. I believe the Governor is going to offer a reward for the discovery of the pre-petrators, although it will amount to nothing, as use is not likely to find them. I understand that the former Governor is very much lamented, he was a very liberal man, and did much for the island; he would have done more if it had not been for the vindictiveners of his countrymen. His connection with the death of the fifty Americans was forced upon him, as he really did not want more than two out of every twenty shot, but the feeling with recarred the terrible massacre. The present Governor is called a brute by all the people, Creoles as well as Spaniards. \* \* Such a person should never the permitted to remain here, as it is hardly possible that he administer justice when in such a state. It

that he administer justice when in such a state. It would seem that there is some prospect of the Governor being replaced by a more suitable person. The Spaniards are exulting over the death of Mr. Webster, for they thought lum inimical to their interests. I am surprised at this, as my impressions have been very different. Now that there is a prospect of General Pierce being elected, the newspa-

pers here are flattering him, for the purpose of soothing the wrath of the unterrified.

I believe that it was agreed with Conkling that the Crescent City might enter the port and land her mails, but that neither Porter or Smith might land. It has been very unfortunate for the feelings of Americans, that Mr Conkling agreed to such an arrangement, as just before he arrived the papers lowered their tune, and I am sure were ready to concede all; they found out that they had gone too far. Settling the question in this manner, will apply the content of the papers of the papers of the papers of the papers. far. Settling the question in this manner, will cause insult upon insult to be offered. The Ameri cans are looked upon with disgust by the Spaniards and they imagine that they may abuse them with out reference to treaties or justice.

## The Gardiner Claim.

DEAR SIR-I start in the morning for Mexico, and inclose you copies of Mr Fendall's letter to me, and inclose you copies of Mr. Fendall's letter to me, and
my answer thereto. You will perceive that he makes
me no proposition, nor does he offer me any guarantee; and having waited now for the last four days
for his answer, and not hearing from him, I have
determined to proceed with my friends on my own
account. I may possibly meet the Commissioners
out there, in which case I will show them all they
want to see; but I think they are going out of the
way, and will not get to the mines for nearly two
mfonths yet, in which time I hope to be back here.

G. A. GARDINER.

COPY OF A NOTE FROM MR. FENDALL, DISTRICT

COPY OF A NOTE FROM MR. FENDALL, DISTRICT ATTORNEY, TO DR G. A. GARDINER.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. ATTORNEY, D. C. ?

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9, 1852.

SIR—The President is about to despatch an agent to Mexico, for the purpose of ascertaining, by inspection and investigation, the true character of the claim presented by you to the Commissioners, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and especially the location of your alleged mine.

On the part of the government, I now inform you that the agent will leave New Orleans on the 25th inst., and that if you think fit to send with him a person instructed by you to conduct him to the site of your alleged mine, the government will afford to such person a free passage to Mexico and back, and defray his expenses while in Mexico, and on both journeys; or, if you prefer to refer the agent te any six or more persons in the republic of Mexico, with a precise designation of their respective places of residence, and with instructions to enduet the agent to the site of the alleged mine, the agent will call on one or more of the persons so named by you, request to be conducted by him or them te such site, and, if the request be complied with, will accordingly proceed thither.

Or, further, if you prefer, to both or either of the

and, if the request be complied with, will accordingly proceed thither.

Or, further, if you prefer, to both or either of the foregoing alternatives, to furnish to the agent a description of the site of the alleged mine, so particular and precise as to enable a stranger to the localities of the country to find the site of the alleged mine, if it now exist, or has heretofore existed, then, and in such case, the agent will be instructed to proceed to the spot indicated by your description, make the necessary inspection and examination, and report accordingly. Should you accept the first proposal, the person selected by you will, on reporting himself to the Collector at New Orleans, be introduced by that officer to the agent of the government, and provided with a passage to Mexico. Should you accept the second or third proposal, you can either furnish to me here, or forward to the Collector at New Orleans, a list of the names of the persons contemplated by the second proposal, or the description contemplated by the third proposal.

(Signed)

P. R. FENDALL.

Dr. GEORGE A. GARDINER.

(Signed)
DR GEORGE A. GARDINER.

DR GARDINER'S ANSWER TO MR. FENDALL'S NOTH. WASHINGTON, Oct, 12, 1852.
SIR—I have received your note of the 9th inst., and have taken time to consult with my connect, and deliberately to consider it myself. I decline the propositions which are submitted in it, and sub-

the propositions which are submitted in it, and submit others, as follows:—

I will accompany, with two friends, any commissioners the President may appoint, to inspect the
alleged mines, provided neither of the commissioners so named shall have been, horetofore, a partizan
in the prosecutions which have been instituted
against me, and with these additional terms:—

1st. The expense of transportation, &c., from this
city to the mines and back, be borne by the United
States.

States.

2d. A safe cenduct, or protection, for myself and friends while in Mexico.

3d. The criminal causes against my brother and myself to be continued until the return of the com-

4th. No testimony which may be taken by said com-

Mission.

4th. No testimony which may be taken by said commission shall be used in any of the cases, civil or crim nal, instituted by the government against my brother or myself, unlers the same shall be taken under my consent in writing.

5th. That testimony may be taken by either the commissioners or myself, upon an agreement in writing, signed by both, and may be used either in said civil or criminal causes.

6th. If the report of said commission shall be satisfactory, as to the existence of the mines, all civil and criminal proceedings, heretofore instituted against me, are to be dismissed, and the funds locked up by the United States, under their injunction, to be paid ever to me.

I have well considered these various points, and suppose they will meet your approval. I ask nosthing from the government but sheer justice; and, if my propositions are declined, they must be peopared, as I will be, at the next term of the criminal court, for my trial. If they are acceded to, I am prepared to leave at once for Mexico, and point out the mines. An early answer is requested.

(Signed)

P. R. FENDALL, Esq., District Attorney, Washington city, D. C.

Theatrical and Musical.

Theatrical and Musical.

Bowers Theatric.—The tragic play entitled "Manusl, or a Father's Vengcance," is to be repeated again this evening, negether with the operatic speciacle of "La Bayacere." "Manuel," which is from the pen of the Rev. Mr. Maturin, is produced in a very superior manner, all the scenery, dresses, and appointments, being new, and the casts embracing all the leading members of the company. The public should not loose sight of this performance to-night, as it will doubly repay a visit.

BROADWAY THEATER -Miss Julia Dean, the beautiful BROADWAY THEATER — Miss Julie Dean, the beautiful and accomplished American scirces, is to repeat her great personation of Gebrielia de Beile Isle, in the new play styled the "Duke's Wager," supported by Mr. Conway as Duke de Richeitau, and Madame Ponisi as the Marchions as de Pris, this evening. Miss Dean is attracting densely crawded houses to the Mesropolitan theatra, and her et deavors are very justly rewarded with the most enthandactic plaudits. The concluding piece will be a new farce called "The Woman I Adore"

Nume's Garnen .- The heautiful opera of "Martha," Nume's General —The heatiful opers of "Martha," which has been produced in such splendor, under the direction of Boches, will again be produced this evening. Every night it is witnessed with cellight by very fashionable and flighly respectable suddences. Anna Wishop's singing is creatly admired—there is a style and finish about it which at once proclaims the artist. Miss Jaques is an auxiliary of considerable value, and reserves well merited plaudits. Nothing can possibly be more agreeable than English cerar when produced with a good tance to sid the coprane voice—this seems always a drawback. However all goes on very well at Niblo's.

to aid the seprenc voice—this seems always a drawback. However all goes on very well at Niblo's.

Bearon's Thearns—The entertalements which are offered for this evening carest full to draw full house. Burton is always a sunired in every character in which he appears; but, if there be one above all others, in which he appears to more advantage, it is his factous representation of Wilkias Micawber. The plees called "David Copperfield" will commerce the annucements to night, and those who wish to epicy a hearty laugh, would de well to visit Chambers street theatre. Johnston who is a general favorite, will rost his peculiar comic ability in a "Heep" this evening.

National Thearns—The attractive pieces called the did of the lish Princets," and the "Monkey of Frankfort," comprise the performances at Purdy's theatre to night. Mr. Jones, an actor of considerable dramatic ability, and Mrs. Nicholls, a great favorite, with Taylor, and other minent members of the stock company, will also appear; and though last not least. Messes, Cony, Taylor, and Master Cony, will display their great dramatic ability. They are always received with enthusism

Wallack's Thearns—The colorated drama, by Jerreid called the "Rent Dav' which has been beautiered.

They are always received with enthusiasm

WALLACK'S THEATHE —The colebrated drams, by Jerreld celled the "Rent Day," which has been played at this presperous and well managed theatre with great ruccess, will commence the entertainments to might, Wallack is attracting all his old friends and admirers, and he is ably assisted in his dramatic exertions by talent of a very superior order. Mr. Black may justly be said to have no rival in bis line. Lester is an excellent comedian; Brougham one of the best representatives of Irish characters, and all the other performers are happy in their respective parts. The second piece will be the new one ceiled "Matrimonial," and the "Irish Tiger" concludes all.

concludes all.

AMERICAN MUSEUM —The new temperance drams, entitled the "Last Nail, or the Dunkard's Vision." has met with the some great success which attended the moral drams entitled the "Dunkard." the "Orphan's Dream," "Cherry and Fair Star," and the "Bottle" It is very well put on the stage, and is cast to the full strength of the company. It will be repeated both this afternoon and evening

afternoon and evening

WHITE'S THEATRE OF VARIATIES — Manager White
endeators are caterer have used with unfinited support
his beautiful little theatre being crowded nighly wis
delighted assemblages Measrs Chaofrau, Dann, Say
mour, Mr and Mrs. Merrifield, and Miss Alberties, ar
to appear in the following pieces this evening, namely:
"The Foodles," "Contentment vs. Hishes," "Crossin
the Line" and the "Omnthus".

CHRISTY'S OFFICE HOUSE —This establishment tinues to be crossed nightly, to witness the perference of Christy's popular band of Ethiopian perform They offer a very attractive programme for this even Woon's MINATERIA.—This favorite company of mire providing darkies have provided a very amusing Eth pian entratament for this evening, comprising vo-and instrumental solos, chocuses, dancing and be Powers Cincus.—The equestrian amusements to

Bowny Cinces.—The equestrian amusements to be given by Sands & Co's equestrian corps this even in comprise several of the most pleasing and difficult feat of the arena. There will be a performance also in the afternoon for the accommodation of the little folks.

Ma. Distracts, the pleasing balled singer, is to give on of his delightful entertainments, at the Tabernack, of Friday evening. The programme comprises several of his most favorite compositions.